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ABSTRACT

This regional study of undergraduate enrollment demand and physical capacity for the University of California complements a similar regional study for the California Community Colleges and the California State University that was adopted in 2001. The study explored the 2003-2004 5-year capital outlay plans of the University and the anticipated enrollment demand related to the planned opening of the University's 10th campus, the University of California (UC), Merced, in fall 2004. Data from a variety of sources suggest that total undergraduate and graduate demand for the University will increase by 26% over the next 8 years to a total of 216,878 full-time equivalent students (FTE) by 2010. Findings suggest that substantial capacity pressures will mount in all regions of the state except for the North Central Valley, where UC Merced will open with an initial FTE capacity and in the San Bernardino/Riverside region, where UC Riverside is situated. Six appendixes contain detailed projections of enrollment and capacity projections. (SLD)

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A Regional Study of Undergraduate Enrollment Demand and Capacity for the University of California

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

HE035903

APRIL 2003

COMMISSION REPORT 03-06

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Summary

This regional study of undergraduate enrollment demand and physical capacity for the University of California complements a similar regional study for the California Community Colleges and the California State University that was adopted by the Commission in December 2001. The study discusses the 2003-04 five-year capital outlay plans of the University and accounts for anticipated enrollment demand related to the planned opening of the University's tenth campus, UC Merced, in Fall 2004.

It is anticipated that total undergraduate and graduate demand for the University will increase by 26 percent over the next eight years and total 216,878 Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES) by 2010. Based on the system's current level of classroom and laboratory capacity, the findings suggest that substantial capacity pressures will likely mount in all regions of the state, except in the North Central Valley, where UC Merced is scheduled to open in Fall 2004 with an initial 6,000 FTES capacity, and in the San Bernardino/Riverside Region, where UC Riverside is situated.

The Commission approved this report at its meeting on April 8, 2003. It has been be added to the Commission's Internet website -- www.cpec.ca.gov -- and will be electronically accessible to the general public.

Additional copies of this and other Commission reports may also be obtained by e-mail at PublicationRequest@cpec.ca.gov; or by writing the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, Ca. 95814-2938; or by telephone at (916) 322-9268.

A Regional Study of Undergraduate Enrollment Demand and Capacity for the University of California

A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
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1 Background

THE COMMISSION'S statewide enrollment demand projections that were released in 2000 indicated that 714,000 additional students would seek enrollment at California's public colleges and universities between 1998 and 2010. It also was anticipated that California's significant independent higher education sector would need to accommodate approximately 79,000 additional students. The capital outlay cost to *expand, modernize*, and *renovate* the state's higher education physical plant was estimated at over $1.5 billion per year for the remainder of the present decade. As shown by Display 1, the Commission's Undergraduate Enrollment Demand Projections have been quite reliable.

DISPLAY 1 *CPEC Undergraduate Enrollment Projections Compared with Actual Enrollment, Fall 1996 to Fall 2001*

YEAR	ACTUAL *ENROLLMENT*	PROJECTED *ENROLLMENT*	DIFFERENCE (PERCENT)
University of California			
1996	126,260	126,936	0.5
1997	128,976	128,468	-0.4
1998	132,477	130,004	-1.9
1999	136,782	136,117	-0.5
2000	140,816	139,664	-0.8
2001	147,571	143,344	-2.9
California State University			
1996	272,642	264,042	-3.2
1997	276,054	268,894	-2.6
1998	278,597	273,746	-1.7
1999	285,033	286,504	+0.5
2000	291,460	294,651	+1.1
2001	306,920	303,004	-1.3
California Community Colleges			
1996	1,408,780	1,360,040	-3.4
1997	1,451,981	1,389,863	-4.3
1998	1,496,271	1,421,410	-5.0
1999	1,549,921	1,512,567	-2.4
2000	1,587,119	1,551,199	-2.3
2001	1,686,663	1,623,942	-3.7

Following the release of the Commission's projections, a number of educators and legislators raised concerns regarding the adequacy of California's higher education physical capacity in accommodating anticipated increases in undergraduate demand on a regional basis. Using eleven

geographic planning regions, staff responded to those concerns by developing a comprehensive analysis of regional undergraduate demand and physical capacity for the California Community Colleges and the State University (CSU). The Commission adopted the study at its December 2001 meeting with the understanding that a similar study of regional enrollment demand for the University of California and the Independent higher education system would be undertaken.

The analysis revealed that undergraduate demand and capacity pressures would mount in all community college and CSU regions of the state, fueled principally by (1) regional demographic growth, (2) local labor market demand, (3) K-12 reform efforts in schooling to boost academic preparation, (4) increased perceived value among high school seniors regarding the social and economic benefits of postsecondary learning opportunities, and (5) regional educational outreach programs targeted at improving the participation of underrepresented demographic groups.

More specifically, the analysis indicated that the CSU could potentially face a 88,000 Full-time Equivalent Student (FTES) capacity deficit by 2010 if the system's current physical plant is not expanded, and if strategic planning initiatives--such as year-around operations, distance learning, and joint intersegmental facility use—are not implemented to the greatest extent possible.

The Commission's analysis indicated that the community colleges will need to accommodate about 396,000 additional students by 2010. It must be noted that a number of facility bond measures have been passed recently by voters to address the facility needs and capital outlay plans of public colleges and universities. *Proposition 1A* was passed by voters in November 1998 and it provided $2.5 billion for higher education. The measure provided community colleges with approximately $186 million for four years, and an additional $55 million during the last two years of the bond for new campuses, small campuses and off-campus centers. Assembly Bill 16, Hertzberg, was recently enacted that provides community colleges with $170.5 million from lease-revenue bonds and $1.7 billion in Proposition 47 funds. That proposition was passed by voters in November 2002 and covers the bond period, 2003-04 through 2006-07. At the local level, voters have approved approximately $7.5 billion in bonds for local community college districts since April 2002.

The present report provides an analysis of undergraduate regional enrollment demand and physical capacity for the University of California. It covers the eighth-year period, 2002 to 2010. It is likely that some educators may question the appropriateness of such a study, because the university draws the majority of its entering freshman class from among a highly competitive statewide pool with little consideration given to an applicant's region of residence. It also could be argued that the University was founded in 1867 as a land-grant system with a research and innovation mission that was more national than regional in scope, as re-

flected by its initial research initiatives that modernized the nation's agricultural and mining industries and by its responsiveness to other pressing national research needs (e.g., overseeing the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory).

It must be noted, however, that at least since the 1950s, the development of the University has been guided by both statewide and regional planning considerations. This is evident by the following excerpt, which was taken from a university planning document that discussed regional enrollment demand projections for the Merced campus that will open in 2004.

> Even though UC campuses serve a statewide population, it also is a fact that each campus attracts a sizeable regional population. There are at least two reasons why it is useful to estimate regional enrollments. First, these estimates provide planners with the necessary information about the possible number of commuting students as compared to residential students, thereby helping to inform plans for housing, parking, and student services. Second, the estimates provide outreach staff and K-12 teachers and counselors with a clear sense of the number of students that are expected to meet the University's admission requirements, which enables UC to target academic and counseling programs more effectively.

The University implemented a new statewide program in 2001, called *Eligibility in the Local Context*, which also has regional implications. The program provides an additional path to UC eligibility. The path explicitly recognizes that student academic achievement is tied in numerous ways to the level of academic support resources available to students across socioeconomic school districts and regions of the state. Accordingly, the top four percent of college-bound seniors of local high schools are considered UC eligible if they successfully complete a set of core course requirements.

Estimating regional enrollment demand for the University proved to be challenging, because unlike the community colleges and the CSU, there is only a single campus in any given region. As such, estimating regional undergraduate demand for UC was essentially equivalent to estimating enrollment demand for each of the university's general campuses. This required staff to collect and analyze an enormous amount of campus-specific data, especially with respect to UC Berkeley and UCLA, since many of the enrollment management practices of those two institutions are somewhat different from the enrollment management practices of the other UC campuses.

2 An Analysis of University Regional FTES Capacity

AS SHOWN BY DISPLAY 2, statewide undergraduate and graduate FTES demand for the University is expected to total 216,878 by 2010. The UC Office of the President's most recent *Capital Improvement Plan* anticipates that its system will grow by more than 5,000 FTES per year and reach a planned target of 217,500 FTE students by 2010. Thus, the Commission's projected total FTES demand for year 2010 is within 99 percent of the University's estimate.

DISPLAY 2 *University of California FTES Enrollment Demand and Capacity Analysis by Region, 2005-06 and 2010-11*

		2005-06		2010-11	
	FTES Capacity 2000-01	Projected FTES Demand	FTES Capacity Surplus or Deficit	Projected FTES Demand	FTESCapacity Surplus or Deficit
REGION					
Sacramento Area	21,534	26,313	-4,779	31,102	-9,568
San Francisco Bay Area	34,388	32,097	NA	34,737	NA
North Central Valley	6,000	1,654	4,346	5,470	530
Central Coast	12,275	14,302	-2,027	15,803	-3,528
South Coast	19,048	21,824	-2,776	24,889	-5,841
Los Angeles County	37,504	31,883	NA	34,244	NA
Orange County	17,372	22,493	-5,121	25,802	-8,430
San Bernardino/Riverside	25,109	16,261	8,848	20,550	4,559
San Diego/Imperial	17,268	21,793	-4,525	24,280	-7,012
STATE TOTAL	190,498	188,621	-6,035	216,878	-29,291

* FTES capacity estimate for UC Merced in the North Central Valley is for 2005-06

Based on the system's current level of classroom and laboratory capacity, substantial capacity deficits could occur in all regions except the North Central Valley, where UC Merced is scheduled to open in Fall 2004 with an initial 6,000 FTES capacity, and the San Bernardino/Riverside Region, where UC Riverside is situated. No capacity surplus/deficit estimates are provided for the San Francisco Bay Area and the Los Angeles County Regions, where UC Berkeley and UCLA are located. This is because, as noted in all recent capacity reports of the Commission, those two campuses are essentially at their Long-range Development Plan (LRDP) lim-

its, and therefore, they could not possibly add the magnitude of full-time equivalent students implied by the State's space standards.

To derive the capacity estimates, the current assignable square feet (ASF) of university lecture and teaching laboratory space for each campus was converted to *FTES Capacity* estimates based on the State adopted space and utilization standards. The ASF figures were provided to the Commission by the University. Appendix B contains the conversion worksheet used by the Commission to derive the capacity estimates.

Across all regions, the University is shown to have a –6,035 FTES capacity deficit by 2005 that increases to –29,291 FTES by 2010. The deficits result because the Commission anticipates a 23.2 percent increase in first-time freshman demand (Appendix A-3) and a 44.4 percent increase in community-college transfer demand (Appendix A-1). The capacity pressures described here would be even more severe if the University reaches its goal of enrolling approximately 15,300 community college transfer students annually by 2005. The Commission's enrollment demand model suggests that the University will likely reach that target goal in 2006.

Although the Commission did not attempt to develop graduate enrollment demand projections, it was necessary to include graduate demand in Display 2 in order to capture a complete picture of classroom and laboratory space needs. The Commission derived total regional FTES demand by dividing undergraduate FTES demand by campus undergraduate-graduate ratios provided by the UC Office of the President. The graduate proportion of total enrollment projected by the Office of the President for the campuses are provided below in Display 3.

DISPLAY 3 University Anticipated Graduate Enrollment Proportions

Region	Campus	Graduate Proportion of Total Enrollment
Sacramento Area Region	UC Davis	16.5
San Francisco Bay Area	UC Berkeley	27.0
North Central Valley	UC Merced	10.0
Central Coast	UC Santa Cruz	11.6
South Coast	UC Santa Barbara	15.2
Los Angeles County	UC Los Angeles	24.3
Orange County Region	UC Irvine	14.7
San Bernardino/Riverside	UC Riverside	14.2
San Diego/Imperial	UC San Diego	16.0
Statewide		18.1

CPEC analysts intend to schedule a meeting later this year to discuss the system's graduate enrollment plans. In short, those plans call for the

Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses to maintain their current undergraduate-graduate ratios, while the remaining campuses are expected to increase their graduate enrollment ratios a few percentage points, so that on a systemwide basis, graduate enrollments will represent about 18 percent of total FTES enrollment.

The opening of the Merced campus is viewed by university planners as one of the most significant alternatives for accommodating enrollment demand. The campus is expected to support 25,000 FTES when it is fully built out, which will occur sometime after 2015, depending on the level of future capital outlay appropriations. Staff analysis reveals that by 2010, the Merced campus may potentially reduce the estimated FTES capacity deficit by about 19 percent. Funding university summer sessions at 40 percent of Fall/Winter/ Spring enrollments and expanding Long Range Development Plan enrollment limits at some UC campuses are other important alternatives under consideration by the University.

As part of the current study, CPEC staff reviewed the system's 2003-04 Capital Improvement Plan to assess the estimated cost of capital construction projects planned over the next five years and the potential increase in FTES capacity supported by those plans. The improvement plan seeks $600 million for State-supportable functions.

Approximately $350 million of the total capital need is related to constructing new facilities and expanding campus infrastructures to accommodate enrollment growth, whereas the balance of $250 million is related to renewal and modernization of existing facilities and correcting seismic hazards. Included is $78 million to complete the first phase of development for the UC Merced campus. The total UC capital figures are generally consistent with the Commission's estimate that annual capital outlay costs for all three public systems of higher education would total more than 1.5 billion.

Before discussing the enrollment projections in greater detail, it must be stressed that classrooms and laboratories are but two key facets of institutional capacity. Other types of facility space are also vital to the university. Those facilities include office and research space, museums, observatories, cultural centers, hospitals, theatres, student unions, auditoria, dormitories, and childcare centers. Thus, it is possible that an institution may have adequate classrooms and teaching laboratories, yet be unable to add any additional students due to a lack of support facilities, unless of course, good prior planning and appropriate capital outlay funding have produced a balanced physical plant.

Because those facilities are quite varied and unique, it is not possible at this time to apply a common space standard to determine the adequacy of those support facilities in relation to regional enrollment demand. Primarily for that reason, the discussion in this section has been limited to classroom and teaching laboratory capacities. Outlined below are some

of the strategic initiatives that all three public postsecondary systems are engaged in to enhance their capacity to serve students without necessarily constructing new facilities:

- Expanding year-around operations and evening, weekend, and short-term intensive courses;
- Increasing the use of regional educational centers and joint intersegmental facilities;
- Expanding distributed learning opportunities (e.g., Internet, CD ROM, Digital Cable) to maximize student choice by making learning less dependent on physical space and location;
- Supporting productive learning environments through the use of technology (e.g., animation, graphics, video, sound) that cause students to be more proficient learners so that they are able to realize their educational goals and aspirations more rapidly; and
- Supporting alternative instructional delivery methods that make more efficient use of existing facilities.

3 A Discussion of University Regional Undergraduate Enrollment Demand

UC community college transfer demand

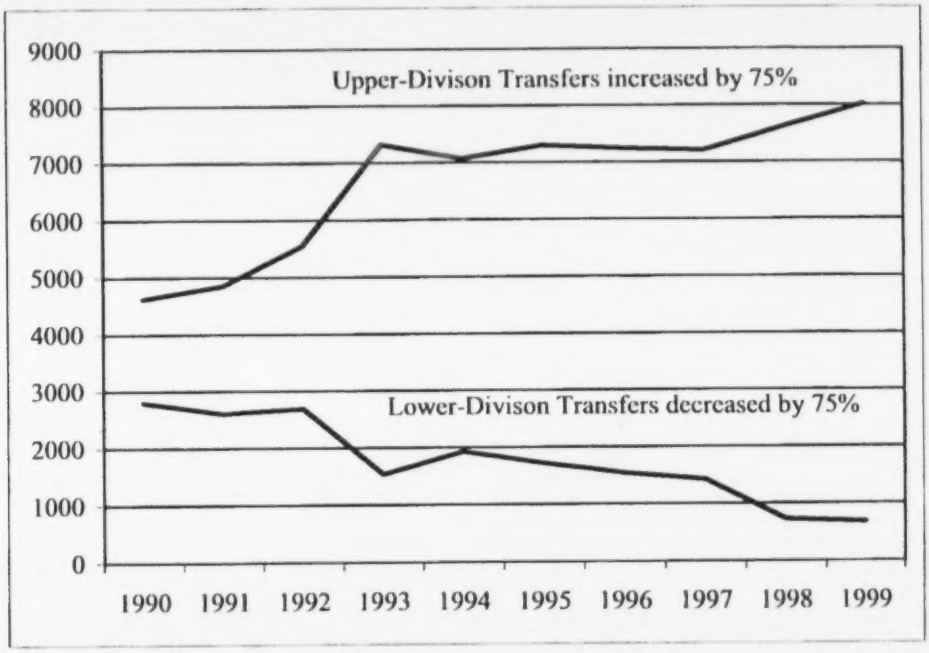
In 1999, the University established a partnership with the State to increase UC community college transfer enrollments by 50 percent, or 15,300 transfers annually by 2005. The University is actively engaged in a number of noteworthy initiatives to accomplish that goal. Those initiatives involve (1) improving course articulation procedures, (2) increasing its participation at local community college transfer centers, (3) expanding outreach program activities, (4) providing training to community college counselors who advise transfer students, and (5) creating more part-time options at the University for transfer students. A few specific examples are described below.

The *UC Berkeley Transfer Alliance Project* works with community college students who were previously involved in UC Berkeley high school outreach programs. The program involves academic advising and course planning. *The UC Davis Pipeline Program* is an Internet-based outreach strategy that updates community college students of newsworthy activities on the UC Davis campus and provides timely reminders on transfer relevant events. UC Irvine established a program called *The Orange County Transfer Consortium* (OCTC). One component of OCTC is the Summer Scholars Transfer Institute that provides an intensive summer residential experience for science majors. Another component of OCTC is the UCI Teach Project that introduces community college students interested in teaching careers to pedagogical issues.

A promising statewide initiative is the *Dual Admission Program*, which was adopted by the UC Board of Regents in 2001 and funded by the State Legislature in 2002. The program will offer admission to high school seniors who place within the top 4 and top 12.5 percent of their local graduating class, provided they fulfill their freshman and sophomore requirements at a community college. Because a number of the program's components are still under consideration by the Regents, it is difficult at this time to estimate the merit of the program and the impact it may have on the number of annual transfers to the University.

Display 4 reveals that programs, such as those just mentioned, as well other transfer initiatives, appear to be successful in increasing the number of upper-division-ready transfers to UC. *Upper-division* transfers are those students who have completed at least 56 semester units of coursework and are *ready* for upper-division university instruction and learning.

DISPLAY 4 Community College Transfers to the University of California By Student Level, Fall 1900 to Fall 1999



As illustrated by the display, upper-division community college transfers to UC increased from 4,623 in 1990 to 8,011 in Fall 1999, which represents a 75 percent increase. During the same period, however, lower-division transfers (i.e., those with fewer than 56 semester units) declined by about 75 percent, so the net effect is that transfer rates have remained virtually constant over the study period.

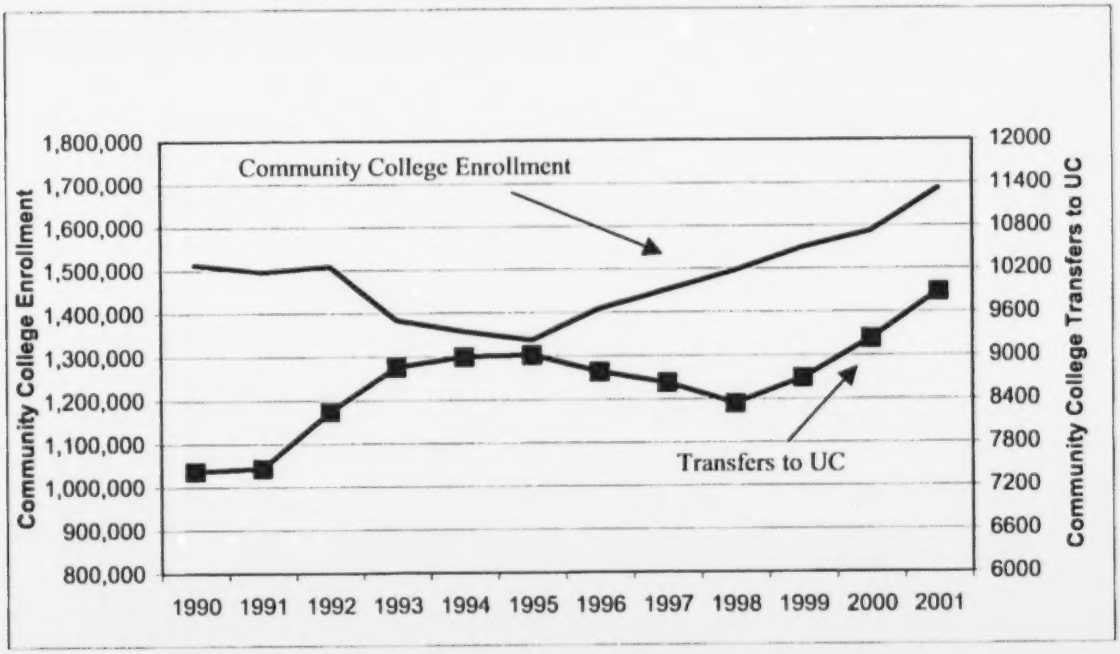
Even so, since 1998, as illustrated by Display 5, increases in total UC community college transfers have paralleled increases in community college enrollments. This is because constant or unchanged participation rates applied to an increasing community population base translates to increases in transfer enrollments.

In order for the University to reach its 2005 transfer target, annual community college transfer enrollments would have to increase by about 2,900 students between 2001-02 and 2005-06, or a 6 percent annual growth rate. Staff believes the required growth rate to be a bit ambitious, given that UC community college transfers have never increased at a 6 percent rate for four consecutive years, even though many of the University's transfer initiatives have been in place for over a decade

Because the Commission is projecting moderately high growth in community college enrollments, it is likely that at a minimum, the University could enroll about 14,129 transfers annually by 2005 if transfer enroll-

ments more or less keep pace with the projected growth in community college enrollments.

DISPLAY 5 Illustrating of UC Community College Transfers Keep Pace with Growth in Community College Enrollments Since 1998



The Commission's transfer forecast is based on the assumption that community college transfers to the University will keep pace with growth in community enrollments for all regions of the state except the San Francisco Bay Area region, the Sacramento Area region, and the San Bernardino Area region. Those three regions have posted above average growth in transfer rates among the 20 to 29 age groups, and the Commission anticipates that those regional growth trends will continue over the remainder of the present decade. Accordingly, the Commission expects California community college transfers to UC to top 15,000 by 2008 and reach 18,609 by year 2010, or a 44.4 percent increase over 2002-03 enrollments.

Historically, California community college transfers have accounted for about 89 percent of the total UC transfer population. The remaining 11 percent have included transfers from out-of-state, foreign countries, and other California public and private postsecondary institutions. The Commission expects that students from those types of institutions will continue to enroll at UC in about the same proportion. Thus, total transfers to UC are expected to increase from approximately 14,482 in 2001-02 to nearly 21,000 by 2010-11.

To estimate UC community college transfer demand by region, Commission staff examined three types of participation rates by five age-groups. One rate, called the *mean regional participation rate*, represents the proportion of community college students of a particular region and age-group that transferred to any UC campus in a given year. Recall, those transfer rates for all but three regions have been held constant over the eight-year projection period.

Another rate, called the *within-region participation percentage*, represents the percentage of community college transfers to UC of a particular region and age-group that transferred to a UC campus in the same region as their community college. The rate is sometimes referred to as a *place-bound* rate. The place-bound rate, though, does not necessarily mean that transfer students live at home while enrolled at UC.

In general, students tend to transfer to a UC campus located in the same region as their community college of last attendance, if one exists, or in a region closest to their community college region. For example, of the Fall 2000 community college transfers to UC age 30-49 from the Sacramento Area Region, about 92 percent enrolled at UC Davis. Similarly, approximately 88 percent of the transfers from the San Bernardino/Riverside region of that same age group enrolled at UC Riverside. As noted previously, though, the degree of within-region transfer varies significantly by age cohort. In the much more numerous 20-24 age cohort, 57 percent of the Sacramento region transfers enrolled at UC Davis, and 61 percent of the San Bernardino/Riverside Region transfers enrolled at UC Riverside.

It is encouraging that a high proportion of local transfers in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles County are successful in gaining admission to UC Berkeley and UCLA, respectively, even though those two campus are exceptionally competitive. For example, in Fall 2000, UC Berkeley offered admission to about a third of the community college transfer applicants that applied to the campus, and 1,304 of the admitted students, or 65.6 percent, enrolled. Transfer students from community colleges located in the San Francisco Bay Area accounted for about 63 percent of the enrolled transfer population at UC Berkeley. Similarly, transfer students from Los Angeles County community colleges accounted for about 53 percent of the enrolled transfer population at UCLA.

The third rate tracked by the Commission is referred to as the *out-of-region* participation percentage. It represents the percentage of transfers of a particular region and age-group that have historically enrolled at a UC campus in a region different from their community college location. The Commission used the Fall 2000 within-region and out-region placement percentages in deriving the transfer forecast. The rates for the 20-24 age group, the 25-29 age group, and the 30-49 are contained in Appendix C.

DISPLAY 6 University of California Public High School Participation Rates by Region Fall 1990 to Fall 2000

	Statewide Mean	Northern CA.	Sac Area	SF Bay Area	North Central V.	South Central V.	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
1990	6.5	3.0	6.1	8.8	2.9	3.2	6.5	6.4	7.5	9.3	4.5	6.7
1991	6.6	3.2	5.6	8.6	3.1	3.3	6.2	6.2	7.3	9.5	3.9	7.0
1992	7.0	2.9	5.5	8.9	3.1	2.8	6.1	6.2	7.5	9.7	4.2	6.8
1993	6.8	2.7	5.5	9.0	3.0	2.7	6.3	6.2	7.2	9.5	4.6	6.8
1994	7.0	2.8	5.6	9.3	3.2	2.8	6.4	6.7	8.0	9.1	4.7	7.1
1995	7.0	3.1	5.8	9.4	3.1	3.0	6.4	6.4	8.0	10.0	5.0	7.7
1996	7.3	3.5	6.3	10.3	3.7	3.1	5.9	6.9	8.1	10.0	4.9	7.7
1997	7.2	3.3	6.3	10.2	3.7	3.4	6.0	7.4	7.6	9.6	4.9	8.0
1998	7.1	3.4	6.8	10.4	3.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	7.7	9.4	4.7	7.7
1999	7.1	3.7	6.4	10.3	3.3	3.4	6.8	6.7	7.7	9.3	5.1	7.3
2000	7.2	3.7	6.6	10.5	3.5	2.9	6.7	6.8	7.9	9.4	5.4	7.2
Total Change	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5

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UC first-time freshman regional enrollment demand

Unlike the State University, freshman participation for the University of California improved during the State's economic recession of the early 1990s. As shown by column 2 of Display 6, the mean UC public high school participation rate increased from 6.5 percent in 1990 to 7.2 percent in 2000. Except for the South Central Valley Region, the UC freshman participation rate for each public high school region was higher in Fall 2000 than it was in Fall 1990.

Like the CSU, there is a strong correlation between regional UC freshman participation and regional UC eligibility. As presented in Display 7, the San Francisco Bay Area Region and the Orange County Region have the highest UC public high school participation rates, 10.5 and 9.4, respectively, and they also have the highest UC eligibility rates, 18 .0 and 15.5, respectively. This compares to an overall statewide UC eligibility rate of 11.1, based on the Commission's 1996 Eligibility Study. The UC eligibility rate is an estimate of the proportion of public high school graduates of a particular region that are eligible to attend the University of California.

DISPLAY 7 UC Eligibility of Public High School Graduates by Region

High School Region	UC Eligibility	
	Percent	Rank
Northern California	7.1	9
Sacramento Area	9.7	6
San Francisco Bay Area	18.0	1
Northern Central Valley	5.4	11
Southern Central Valley	6.0	10
Central Coast	11.4	4
South Coast	8.4	7
Los Angeles County	10.6	5
Orange County	15.5	2
San Bernardino/Riverside	8.1	8
San Diego/Imperial	12.9	3

Source: CPEC 1996 College Eligibility Study

With few exceptions, the Commission's forecast anticipates that each high school region will experience an average annual rate of improvement in UC freshman participation equal to the rate experienced between 1990 and 2000. Extending that rate over the projection period means that on a statewide basis the overall UC public high school participation rate

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is expected to increase by just under a tenth of percentage point per year for the next eight years.

Because the UC public high school freshman participation rate of the San Francisco Bay Area Region is more than 148 percent of the statewide rate, it is anticipated that continued growth in freshman participation of this region will not be as dramatic as that experienced over the past ten years. According, the Commission's forecast assumes a rate of increase for the region that is approximately half its historical rate of increase. Part of the rationale for adjusting the historical rate of change in the participation rate is related to the demographics of the region.

By year 2010, according to population projections prepared by the Demographic Research Unit of the Department of Finance, Asian and White ethnic-racial groups, collectively, are expected to account for about 65 percent of the San Francisco Bay Area's 15-19 age group. The remaining 35 percent is expected to be comprised primarily of Hispanic, African, and Native American persons.

Because the Asian and White UC freshman participation rates are already exceptionally high in comparison to the rates of the other ethnic groups, one would reasonably expect that any continued overall growth in the UC freshman participation rate of the region would come primarily from improvements in the UC participation of African American, Hispanic, and Native American high school graduates. Accordingly, the Commission anticipates that the region's UC freshman participation rate will increase by just under a tenth of a percentage point (half the historical rate of increase) per year for the next nine years. That growth rate is consistent with the projected statewide growth rate, and it allows for reasonable improvements in the UC participation of underrepresented ethnic-racial groups.

The other exception concerns the South Central Valley. Even though the region's 2000 UC freshman entry rate is lower than it was in 1990, its rate did increase from 2.8 percent in 1994 to 3.4 percent in 1999, and that increase is identical to the overall change in participation of its nearest neighbor, the North Central Valley Region. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the North Central Valley and the South Central Valley will experience similar rates of improvement in UC freshman participation, a contributing factor being the opening of UC Merced in the North Central Valley next year.

To project freshman enrollment demand on a regional basis, staff applied the projected regional participation rates to the Department of Finance's projections of public high school graduates by region. The Fall 2000 within-region and out-region placement percentages were used to estimate the migration pattern of students from their high school region to the UC region of enrollment.

Although not as dramatic as community college transfer flow patterns, there is a fairly strong propensity among many graduating seniors of northern California to enroll in a UC campus in the northern portion of the state, and likewise, a propensity among high school graduates in the most southern portion of the state to enroll in a UC campus of the same general area. For example, in Fall 1999, 34.6 percent of UC freshmen from the Northern Region and 40.2 percent of the freshmen from the Sacramento Area Region enrolled at UC Davis. Similarly, nearly 50 percent of the UC freshmen from the San Bernardino/Riverside Region enrolled at UC Riverside in 1999 and 33.5 percent of UC freshmen from the Orange County Region enrolled in UC Irvine. Appendix D contains the transfer flow patterns of first-time freshman for all eleven regions.

Based on the anticipated increases in regional freshman participation, annual UC first-time freshman demand is projected to increase from 31,260 in 2002 to 38,509 in 2010, or 23.2 percent increase. It is assumed that graduates of California public high schools will continue to account for about 80 percent of the entering freshman class, and that about 13 percent of each class will be comprised of students from California private high schools. The remaining entering freshmen are expected to include students from out-of-state, foreign countries, and other California institutions.

The Commission elected not to develop freshman enrollment projections for UC Merced, and instead used the estimates provided by the Merced planning team. Those estimates show the campus opening with a freshman enrollment of 655 students that increases to 1,413 students by 2010. The planning team anticipates that between 40 and 55 percent of the entering freshman will come from graduates of high schools located in the North Central Valley. Commission staff elected to calculate the mean place-bound rate across all campuses -- which was 31 percent -- and applied that percentage to the opening class. Thus, the Commission projects that about 202 of the initial 650 Merced freshman class will come from the North Central Valley. The place-bound or within-region rate was gradually increased to 35 percent in year 2010. So, in year 2010, about 495 of the UC Merced first-time freshmen (i.e., .35 * 1,413) are expected to have graduated from high schools of the North Central Valley.

Total UC undergraduate demand by region of UC campus

The Commission's regional enrollment demand model, like its statewide enrollment model, is based on the premise that the majority of undergraduate students that will be enrolled in four-year public institutions in 2010 have not yet begun college. Because most University of California undergraduates either graduate or leave the University permanently within seven years, the University's regional enrollments in year 2010 would consist of all continuing students who are projected to begin matriculating in year 2003 or later as either first-time freshmen or transfer students.

To estimate total undergraduate demand, the Commission's projections of first-time freshmen and transfer students were entered in a series of regional *life-tables* to simulate the likely enrollment life span of those students from entry to final departure. The life tables use persistence and graduation rates that UC provided to the Commission. The resulting regional enrollment demand totals were summed to a statewide grand total.

Based on the life-table analyses, total undergraduate demand is expected to increase from 151,180 students in Fall 2002 to 190,452 students in Fall 2010, or a 26 percent increase. The demand estimates are contained in Appendix A-4. The San Bernardino/Riverside Region, where UC Riverside is located, is shown to experience the largest percentage increase in undergraduate demand. The increase is associated primarily with anticipated above average increases in first-time freshmen and transfer students within the region, which in turn, is associated with projected above average population growth of the region. Accordingly, UC Riverside undergraduate enrollment demand is projected to increase by 45.4 percent, or by an additional 6,053 undergraduates by year 2010.

Regional headcount enrollments were converted to Year Average FTES estimates based on each campus's ratio of Fall enrollment to Year Average FTES, as reported in the University's 2002-03 Capital Improvement Plan and the system's most recent Statistical Summary.

Next steps

The Commission intends to conduct a similar regional study of enrollment demand and physical capacity for California's significant independent sector. Once completed, all regional studies will be combined and presented as a single comprehensive study for enrollment planning purposes.

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Appendix A University of California Undergraduate Enrollment Demand Projections by Region of Campus

Appendix A-1 Annual Community College Transfer Demand for the University of California, Academic Year 2002 to 2010

Year	Total	Sacramento Area	SF Bay Area	N Central Valley	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
		UC Davis	UC Berkeley	UC Merced	UC Santa Cruz	UC Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvive	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
2002	12,888	2,353	1,899	NA	1,024	1,368	2,661	1,117	1,000	1,465
2003	13,494	2,496	1,996	NA	1,078	1,429	2,760	1,154	1,050	1,530
2004	14,252	2,628	2,088	252	1,125	1,478	2,849	1,186	1,095	1,551
2005	14,849	2,756	2,178	262	1,176	1,532	2,941	1,219	1,143	1,642
2006	15,466	2,876	2,269	336	1,226	1,582	3,032	1,255	1,194	1,697
2007	16,107	3,015	2,369	398	1,276	1,637	3,137	1,293	1,242	1,741
2008	16,831	3,157	2,479	454	1,332	1,697	3,259	1,331	1,297	1,824
2009	17,667	3,310	2,600	532	1,398	1,766	3,407	1,394	1,361	1,901
2010	18,609	3,481	2,731	622	1,466	1,846	3,586	1,461	1,429	1,987
PCT Change	44.4%	47.9%	43.8%		43.1%	35.0%	34.8%	30.8%	43.0%	35.6%
Actual Change	5,721	1,128	831	370	441	478	925	344	430	522

Appendix A-2 Total Annual Transfer Demand for the University of California, 2002 to 2010
(includes Transfers from Out-of-State, ForeignCountries, and Other CA Postsecondary Institutions)

	Total	Sacramento Area	SF Bay Area	N Central Valley	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
Year		UC Davis	UC Berkeley	UC Merced	UC Santa Cruz	UC Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvive	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
2002	14,481	2,644	2,134	NA	1,151	1,537	2,989	1,255	1,123	1,646
2003	15,161	2,805	2,242	NA	1,211	1,606	3,101	1,297	1,180	1,719
2004	16,012	2,953	2,346	281	1,264	1,661	3,201	1,332	1,230	1,743
2005	16,681	3,097	2,448	291	1,321	1,721	3,304	1,370	1,284	1,845
2006	17,373	3,231	2,549	373	1,377	1,778	3,406	1,410	1,341	1,907
2007	18,094	3,388	2,662	443	1,434	1,839	3,525	1,452	1,396	1,956
2008	18,905	3,547	2,786	504	1,497	1,907	3,662	1,496	1,458	2,050
2009	19,844	3,719	2,921	591	1,570	1,984	3,828	1,566	1,529	2,136
2010	20,904	3,911	3,068	694	1,647	2,075	4,029	1,642	1,606	2,233
PCT Change	44.4%	47.9%	43.8%	138.5%	43.1%	35.0%	34.8%	30.8%	43.0%	35.6%
Actual Change	6,424	1,267	934	413	496	538	1,039	386	483	587

Appendix A-3 Annual First-Time Freshman Enrollment Demand for the University of California, 2002 to 2010
(includes out-of-state students, and students from foreign institutions)

Year	Total	Northern California	Sacramento Area	SF Bay Area	N Central Valley	So. Central	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley			UC Santa Cruz	UC Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvive	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
2002	31,260	NA	4,559	4,597	NA	NA	2,492	4,057	4,473	4,150	3,332	3,602
2003	31,932	NA	4,660	4,664	NA	NA	2,535	4,140	4,538	4,264	3,438	3,692
2004	33,275	NA	4,764	4,733	655	NA	2,580	4,225	4,604	4,382	3,549	3,784
2005	34,004	NA	4,870	4,804	680	NA	2,625	4,311	4,670	4,504	3,662	3,878
2006	34,915	NA	4,978	4,875	871	NA	2,671	4,399	4,738	4,628	3,780	3,975
2007	35,816	NA	5,088	4,947	1,035	NA	2,718	4,489	4,807	4,756	3,901	4,074
2008	36,711	NA	5,201	5,020	1,176	NA	2,766	4,581	4,877	4,888	4,026	4,176
2009	37,685	NA	5,317	5,094	1,379	NA	2,815	4,674	4,947	5,023	4,155	4,280
2010	38,509	NA	5,435	5,169	1,413	NA	2,864	4,770	5,019	5,162	4,288	4,387
PCT Change	23.2%		19.2%	12.5%			15.0%	17.6%	12.2%	24.4%	28.7%	21.8%
Actual Change	7,249		876	573	724		373	713	546	1,013	957	785

Appendix A-4 Total Undergraduate Enrollment Demand for the University of California by Region of Campus
Fall 2002 to Fall 2010

		Sacramento Area	SF Bay Area	N Central Valley	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
Fall	Total	UC Davis	UC Berkeley	UC Merced	UC Santa Cruz	UC Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvive	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
2002	151,180	22,082	23,522	NA	12,277	18,196	25,692	18,216	13,323	17,871
2003	154,943	22,833	23,897	NA	12,524	18,680	26,062	18,723	13,962	18,262
2004	159,751	23,610	24,277	936	12,777	19,178	26,437	19,244	14,631	18,661
2005	164,593	24,413	24,664	1,795	13,034	19,688	26,817	19,780	15,332	19,069
2006	169,569	25,243	25,057	2,673	13,297	20,213	27,203	20,330	16,067	19,485
2007	174,787	26,101	25,457	3,675	13,565	20,751	27,595	20,896	16,837	19,911
2008	179,776	26,989	25,862	4,324	13,838	21,303	27,992	21,478	17,644	20,346
2009	185,097	27,907	26,274	5,178	14,117	21,871	28,394	22,076	18,490	20,791
2010	190,452	28,856	26,693	5,935	14,402	22,453	28,803	22,690	19,376	21,245
PCT Change	26.0%	30.7%	13.5%		17.3%	23.4%	12.1%	24.6%	45.4%	18.9%
Actual Change	39,273	6,774	3,171	4,140	2,125	4,257	3,110	4,474	6,053	3,374

Appendix B Worksheet to Estimate UC Classroom and Laboratory Capacity Based on State-Adopted Space and Utilization Standards

Appendix B Worksheet Used to Estimate UC Classroom and Laboratory FTES Capacity Based On State-Adopted Space and Utilization Standards

CAMPUS	Class Rooms		Teaching Laboratory		Total FTES Capacity
	Fall 2000 ASF	Conversion of ASF to FTES Capacity	Fall 2000 ASF	Conversion of ASF to FTES Capacity	
UC Davis	105,373	16,368	189,002	5,166	21,534
UC Berkeley	186,632	28,990	197,467	5,397	34,388
UC Santa Cruz	63,819	9,913	86,424	2,362	12,275
UC Santa Barbara	100,686	15,640	124,695	3,408	19,048
UC Irvine	110,722	17,199	63,171	1,727	18,925
UC Los Angeles	219,090	34,032	127,036	3,472	37,504
UC San Diego	92,396	14,352	106,667	2,916	17,268
UC Riverside	64,382	10,001	64,439	1,761	11,762

Technical Notes:

Classroom FTES Capacity is based on 2.33 Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH) per ASF.
Classroom Conversion Formula is: (2.33 * classroom ASF)/15 .

Laboratory FTES Capacity is based on an average of .41 WSCH per ASF.
Laboratory Conversion Formula is: (.41 * laboratory ASF)/15.

Appendix C

Within-Region and Out-Region Placement Percentages of California Community College Transfer Students to UC by Age-Group, Fall 1993 and Fall 2000

Appendix C-1 Within Region and Out-Region Community College Transfers to the University of California, Fall 1993& Fall 2000
20 to 24 Age-Group

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
Northern CA	1993	83	63.9%	7.2%	8.4%	9.6%	6.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.6%
	2000	94	56.4%	10.6%	12.8%	8.5%	3.2%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%
Sacramento Area	1993	311	59.5%	13.2%	4.8%	9.0%	7.1%	1.6%	1.3%	3.5%
	2000	430	57.2%	10.2%	4.4%	8.6%	6.0%	3.0%	0.7%	9.8%
SF Bay Area	1993	1,621	27.8%	28.8%	14.2%	9.4%	12.1%	1.4%	1.7%	4.6%
	2000	2,077	30.6%	26.3%	10.8%	7.6%	11.9%	2.1%	2.3%	8.4%
N. Central Valley	1993	132	54.5%	6.8%	15.2%	9.1%	9.8%	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%
	2000	165	46.7%	11.5%	9.7%	12.1%	10.9%	1.8%	1.8%	5.5%
So. Central Valley	1993	140	27.9%	8.6%	12.1%	15.7%	19.3%	5.7%	2.1%	8.6%
	2000	195	27.7%	7.7%	5.1%	16.9%	14.9%	8.7%	6.7%	12.3%
Central Coast	1993	203	14.3%	8.4%	55.7%	8.4%	7.4%	0.5%	1.0%	4.4%
	2000	202	21.3%	9.9%	47.5%	5.9%	5.9%	2.0%	0.5%	6.9%
South Coast	1993	615	6.3%	3.1%	7.5%	61.0%	14.6%	2.6%	1.0%	3.9%
	2000	611	3.9%	2.9%	5.2%	54.8%	19.0%	3.4%	2.3%	8.3%
L. A. County	1993	1,515	2.2%	9.3%	4.1%	9.6%	54.0%	10.4%	5.8%	4.7%
	200	1,567	2.7%	7.5%	2.7%	7.3%	48.1%	14.2%	7.8%	9.6%
Orange County	1993	819	2.1%	5.4%	6.7%	31.0%	19.9%	41.3%	5.0%	6.6%
	200	795	3.0%	5.8%	2.8%	6.3%	30.9%	35.2%	5.0%	10.9%

Appendix C-1 (Continued)

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
San Bernardino/ Riverside	1993	240	2.9%	3.8%	3.8%	5.8%	13.8%	7.9%	56.7%	5.4%
	2000	343	2.9%	3.8%	2.9%	3.5%	10.5%	7.9%	61.2%	7.3%
San Diego/Imperial	1993	548	2.6%	7.7%	5.5%	8.0%	10.0%	6.0%	3.3%	56.9%
	2000	472	4.2%	5.7%	5.5%	7.6%	12.3%	4.7%	4.4%	55.5%
Statewide Totals	1993	6,227	15.1%	13.0%	9.7%	14.9%	23.1%	9.7%	5.3%	9.4%
	2000	6,951	17.7%	12.6%	7.3%	11.7%	22.2%	9.4%	6.9%	12.1%

Appendix C-2 Within Region and Out-Region Community College Transfers to the University of California, Fall 1993& Fall 2000
25 to 29 Age-Group

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
Northern CA	1993	20	65.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
	2000	15	80.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Sacramento Area	1993	54	70.4%	11.1%	3.7%	9.3%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
	2000	69	69.6%	11.6%	1.4%	4.3%	7.2%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%
SF Bay Area	1993	324	22.2%	45.1%	18.5%	4.0%	6.8%	0.6%	0.3%	2.5%
	2000	297	26.6%	38.0%	11.1%	5.7%	9.4%	2.4%	1.0%	5.7%
N. Central Valley	1993	15	37.5%	0.0%	18.8%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
	2000	18	44.4%	22.2%	5.6%	16.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
So. Central Valley	1993	16	37.5%	0.0%	18.8%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
	2000	11	9.1%	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	9.1%	18.2%
Central Coast	1993	57	3.5%	7.0%	77.2%	7.2%	3.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
	2000	48	6.3%	2.1%	72.9%	8.3%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%
South Coast	1993	95	5.3%	6.3%	4.2%	61.1%	13.7%	4.2%	0.0%	5.3%
	2000	77	3.9%	2.6%	10.4%	54.5%	16.9%	1.3%	2.6%	7.8%
L. A. County	1993	281	2.5%	7.5%	3.9%	6.8%	61.2%	10.3%	5.7%	2.1%
	2000	292	1.7%	12.3%	1.7%	6.2%	47.9%	13.7%	10.6%	5.8%
Orange County	1993	145	3.4%	6.2%	2.8%	2.8%	20.7%	56.6%	5.5%	2.1%
	2000	144	4.2%	4.2%	2.8%	4.2%	22.2%	47.9%	8.3%	6.3%

Appendix C-2 (Continued)

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
San Bernardino/ Riverside	1993	58	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	6.9%	5.2%	75.9%	5.2%
	2000	70	1.4%	2.9%	1.4%	2.9%	5.7%	7.1%	72.9%	5.7%
San Diego/Imperial	1993	65	7.7%	10.8%	3.1%	9.2%	12.3%	3.1%	7.7%	46.2%
	2000	154	3.9%	8.4%	4.5%	3.9%	4.5%	2.6%	3.2%	68.8%
Statewide Totals	1993	1,219	13.0%	17.5%	11.6%	9.4%	21.0%	10.2%	6.3%	11.0%
	2000	1,150	14.9%	16.1%	8.5%	8.5%	20.7%	11.0%	9.4%	10.9%

Appendix C-3 Within Region and Out-Region Community College Transfers to the University of California, Fall 1993& Fall 2000
30 to 49 Age-Group

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)* Sac. Area / UC Davis	SF. Bay Area / UC Berkeley	Central Coast / Santa Cruz	South Coast / Santa Barbara	LA County / UCLA	Orange County / UC Irvine	San Bern/ Riverside / UC Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial / UC San Diego
Northern CA	1993	15	73.3%	13.3%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2000	13	53.8%	30.8%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sacramento Area	1993	44	86.4%	6.8%	2.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
	2000	38	92.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SF Bay Area	1993	223	26.9%	50.7%	14.3%	2.7%	4.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	2000	230	26.5%	50.9%	10.4%	2.6%	6.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%
N. Central Valley	1993	10	50.0%	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2000	6	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
So. Central Valley	1993	9	44.4%	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2000	10	20.0%	30.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Central Coast	1993	64	1.6%	6.3%	90.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2000	44	4.5%	0.0%	81.8%	4.5%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
South Coast	1993	79	3.8%	8.9%	0.0%	77.2%	6.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	200(	54	5.6%	3.7%	1.9%	74.1%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
L. A. County	1993	156	1.3%	10.3%	2.6%	6.4%	64.7%	10.9%	2.6%	1.3%
	200(	175	3.4%	12.6%	0.6%	2.9%	62.3%	12.0%	2.9%	3.4%
Orange County	1993	100	1.0%	8.0%	1.0%	3.0%	5.0%	76.0%	5.0%	1.0%
	2000	62	0.0%	8.1%	3.2%	1.6%	11.3%	64.5%	8.1%	3.2%

Appendix C-3 (Continued)

Community College Region of Last Attendance		Number	*UC Region of Transfer (sums to 100%)*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
San Bernardino/ Riverside	1993	46	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	2.2%	93.5%	2.2%
	2000	56	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	87.5%	1.8%
San Diego/Imperial	1993	86	3.5%	7.0%	7.0%	1.2%	9.3%	2.3%	3.5%	66.3%
	2000	67	3.0%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.5%	6.0%	74.6%
Statewide Totals	1993	832	15.4%	19.5%	12.7%	10.2%	16.1%	12.1%	6.6%	7.3%
	2000	775	16.4%	21.7%	9.0%	7.5%	19.1%	9.1%	8.9%	8.2%

Appendix D

Within-Region and Out-Region Placement Percentages of UC First-Time Freshmen, Fall 1993 and Fall 1999

Appendix D *Within Region and Out-Region Placement Percentages of UC First-Time Freshmen from Public High Schools, Fall 1993 and Fall 1999*

			UC Region Where the High School Graduates Enrolled (sums to 100%)							
High School Region		Public H.S. Participation Rate	Sac. Area UC Davis	SF. Bay Area UC Berkeley	Central Coast Santa Cruz	South Coast Santa Barbara	LA County UCLA	Orange County UC Irvine	San Bern/ Riverside UC Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial UC San Diego
Northern CA	1993	2.7%	37.1%	16.2%	19.3%	13.9%	3.1%	2.3%	0.4%	7.7%
	199	3.7%	34.6%	12.1%	18.4%	17.5%	4.7%	2.0%	1.8%	8.8%
Sacramento Area	1993	5.5%	43.7%	14.9%	9.2%	12.8%	6.9%	2.2%	1.3%	9.0%
	199	6.4%	40.2%	13.2%	10.2%	11.8%	6.8%	4.5%	2.5%	10.9%
SF Bay Area	1993	9.0%	32.3%	20.7%	10.6%	13.4%	9.9%	2.7%	1.6%	8.9%
	1999	10.3%	27.6%	18.2%	12.5%	12.5%	10.1%	5.7%	3.4%	9.9%
N. Central Valley	1993	3.0%	36.5%	12.5%	12.8%	14.7%	6.7%	4.5%	1.1%	11.2%
	1999	3.3%	34.3%	14.4%	9.0%	15.4%	8.6%	4.7%	3.4%	10.1%
So. Central Valley	1993	2.7%	26.3%	9.6%	9.4%	20.9%	13.8%	8.1%	3.8%	8.1%
	1999	3.4%	20.3%	11.4%	7.5%	15.7%	16.7%	9.4%	7.7%	11.2%
Central Coast	1993	6.3%	16.7%	9.4%	34.8%	18.1%	9.4%	2.8%	2.1%	6.6%
	1999	6.8%	17.7%	14.3%	29.1%	16.5%	7.1%	2.7%	3.7%	8.9%
South Coast	1993	6.2%	11.1%	13.5%	7.6%	34.8%	13.2%	6.2%	2.5%	11.0%
	199	6.7%	8.5%	11.2%	10.7%	32.0%	13.4%	9.0%	2.7%	12.4%
L. A. County	1993	7.2%	3.8%	14.2%	5.1%	15.2%	25.6%	18.8%	8.0%	9.3%
	199	7.7%	4.1%	11.3%	4.8%	12.2%	21.4%	20.1%	14.1%	12.0%
Orange County	1993	9.5%	4.9%	10.7%	4.1%	13.7%	16.5%	31.7%	7.3%	11.1%
	1999	9.3%	3.8%	12.4%	3.3%	12.2%	14.6%	33.5%	9.1%	11.0%

Appendix D (Continued)

High School Region		Regional Participation Rate	*Where the High School Graduates Enrolled*							
			Sac. Area	SF. Bay Area	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange County	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
			UC Davis	UC Berkeley	Santa Cruz	Santa Barbara	UCLA	UC Irvine	UC Riverside	UC San Diego
San Bernardino/ Riverside	1993	4.6%	3.2%	3.8%	2.9%	10.6%	12.0%	11.9%	46.5%	9.0%
	1999	5.1%	3.4%	5.6%	3.3%	9.1%	8.9%	12.4%	48.9%	8.4%
San Diego/Imperial	1993	6.8%	9.0%	11.8%	5.9%	14.8%	12.1%	7.0%	4.4%	35.1%
	1999	7.3%	8.4%	11.0%	8.2%	15.5%	11.2%	12.1%	7.0%	25.6%
Statewide Totals	1993	6.8%	15.7%	14.2%	7.6%	15.1%	15.6%	12.5%	7.6%	11.7%
	1999	7.1%	14.7%	13.0%	8.3%	13.5%	13.6%	13.9%	10.9%	12.1%

Appendix E Regional Location of California Public Postsecondary Institutions and California Counties

Counties Grouped By Region	University of California Campus	California State University	California Community College Districts
Northern California			
Butte		Chico State U.	Butte-Glenn CCD
Colusa			
Del Norte			
Glenn			
Humboldt		Humboldt State U	Redwoods CCD
Lake			
Lassen			Lassen CCD
Mendocino			Mendocino-Lake CCD
Modoc			
Nevada			
Plumas			Feather River CCD
Shasta			Shasta-Tehama-Trinity CCD
Sierra			
Siskiyou			
Sutter			Siskiyou Joint CCD
Tehama			
Trinity			
Yuba			Yuba CCD
Sacramento Area			
El Dorado			Lake Tahoe CCD
Placer			Sierra Joint CCD
Sacramento		CSU, Sacramento	Los Rios CCD
Yolo	UC, Davis		
San Fran. Bay Area			
Alameda	UC, Berkeley	CSU, Hayward	Chabot-Las Positas CCD
			Fremont-Newark CCD
			Peralta CCD
Contra Costa			Contra Costa CCD
Marin			Marin CCD
Napa			Napa Valley CCD
San Francisco	UC, San Francisco	San Fran. State U.	San Francisco CCD
San Mateo			San Matea County CCD
Santa Clara		San Jose State U.	Foothill-De Anza CCD
			Gavilan Joint CCD
			San Jose-Evergreen CCD
			West Valley-Mission CCD
Solano		Calif. Mar. Acad.	Solano CCD
Sonoma		Sonoma State U.	Sonoma CCD

DISPLAY Continued

Counties Grouped By Region	University of California Campus	California State University	California Community College Districts
North. Central Valley			
Alpine			
Amador			
Calaveras			
Madera			
Mariposa			
Merced	UC, Merced		Merced CCD
Mono			
San Joaquin			
Stanislaus		CSU, Stanislaus	San Joaquin Delta CCD Yosemite CCD
Tuolumne			
South. Central Valley			
Fresno		CSU, Fresno	State Center CCD West Hills CCD
Inyo			
Kern		CSU, Bakerfield	Kern CCD West Kern CCD Sequoias CCD
Kings			
Tulare			
Central Coast			
Monterey		CSU, Monterey Bay	Hartnell CCD Monterey Peninsula CCD
San Benito			
Santa Cruz	UC, Santa Cruz		Cabrillo CCD
South Coast			
San Luis Obispo		Cal Poly, SLO	San Luis Obispo County CCD
Santa Barbara	UC, Santa Barbara		Allan Hancock CCD Santa Barbara CCD
Ventura		CSU, Channel Islands	Ventura County CCD

DISPLAY Continued

Counties Grouped By Region	University of California Campus	California State University	California Community College Districts
Los Angeles County Los Angeles	UC, Los Angeles	Cal Poly, Pomona CSU, Dominguez CSU, Long Beach CSU, Los Angeles CSU, Northridge	Antelope Valley CCD Cerritos CCD Citrus CCD Compton CCD El Camino CCD Glendale CCD Long Beach CCD Los Angeles CCD Mt. San Antonio CCD Pasadena Area CCD Rio Hondo CCD Santa Clarita CCD Santa Monica CCD
Orange County Orange County	UC, Irvine	CSU, Fullerton	Coast CCD North Orange County CCD Rancho Santiago CCD South Orange County CCD
San Bern./Riverside Riverside San Bernardino	UC, Riverside	CSU, San Bernardino	Desert CCD Mt. San Jacinto CCD Palo Verde CCD Riverside CCD Barstow CCD Chaffey CCD San Bernardino CCD Victor Valley CCD
San Diego/Imperial Imperial San Diego	UC, San Diego	San Diego State CSU, San Marcos	Imperial CCD Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD Mira Costa CCD Palomar CCD San Diego CCD Southwestern CCD
11 Regions/58 Counties	10 UC Campues	23 CSU Campuses	71 CC Districts

Appendix F Projections of California Public High School Graduates by Region, 2000-02 to 2011-12

Appendix F Projections of California Public High School Graduates by Region 2000-02 to 2011-12

	Region of Public High School 2001-02 to 2011-12											
	Total	Northern CA	Sac Area	SF Bay Area	North Central V.	South Central V.	Central Coast	South Coast	LA County	Orange	San Bern/ Riverside	San Diego/ Imperial
2001-02	324,494	12,793	19,736	55,926	18,051	24,896	6,689	13,384	78,987	28,691	36,416	28,925
2002-03	332,246	12,778	20,635	56,726	18,160	24,929	6,590	14,193	81,148	29,224	38,149	29,714
2003-04	335,255	12,483	20,835	56,656	18,295	24,883	6,668	13,992	82,801	29,602	38,611	30,429
2004-05	343,699	12,290	21,255	57,150	18,798	24,816	6,791	14,299	86,843	30,360	40,083	31,014
2005-06	358,667	12,242	22,415	59,748	19,377	25,403	6,804	14,649	90,037	32,818	42,816	32,358
2006-07	368,734	12,468	23,001	60,667	19,844	25,975	7,013	15,257	92,577	33,824	44,473	33,635
2007-08	391,179	12,728	23,794	62,674	21,287	27,157	7,338	16,590	99,175	36,922	48,001	35,513
2008-09	390,607	12,162	24,231	61,356	21,443	27,733	7,420	16,406	98,954	37,148	48,677	35,077
2009-10	387,360	11,966	24,236	60,629	21,268	27,443	7,243	16,170	95,872	37,522	49,480	35,531
2010-11	391,006	11,727	24,450	59,525	21,530	27,360	7,426	16,187	98,036	38,624	50,786	35,355
2011-12	393,728	11,801	24,636	58,782	21,991	27,495	7,000	16,262	99,358	38,315	52,360	35,728
Percent Change	**21.3%**	**-7.8%**	**24.8%**	**5.1%**	**21.8%**	**10.4%**	**4.6%**	**21.5%**	**25.8%**	**33.5%**	**43.8%**	**23.5%**
Additional Students	**69,234**	**(992)**	**4,900**	**2,856**	**3,940**	**2,599**	**311**	**2,878**	**20,371**	**9,624**	**15,944**	**6,803**

Source: Adapted from *California Public High School Graduates 2002 Projection Series* , Demographic Research Unit, Department of Finance

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Office of the Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations on higher education issues.

Members of the Commission

As of April 2003, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Alan S. Arkatov, Los Angeles; Chair
Howard Welinsky, Burbank; Vice Chair
Carol Chandler, Selma
Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco
Evonne Seron Schulze, San Diego
Olivia K. Singh, San Francisco
Faye Washington, Los Angeles
Vacant
Vacant

Representatives of California education systems are:

Irwin S. Field, Beverly Hills; appointed by the Office of the Governor to represent the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities;

George T. Caplan, Los Angeles; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Vacant; appointed by the California State Board of Education;

Anthony M. Vitti, Newport Beach; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University; and

Odessa P. Johnson, Modesto; appointed by the Regents of the University of California.

The two student representatives are:

Rachel Shetka, Santa Barbara
Vacant

Of the 16 Commission members, nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Office of the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Five others represent the major systems of postsecondary education in California. Two student members are appointed by the Office of the Governor.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and the Office of the Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Office of the Governor, the Commission performs specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions. The Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any colleges and universities.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular public meetings throughout the year at which it discusses and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school level in California. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of Executive Director Robert L. Moore, who is appointed by the Commission.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 98514-2938; telephone (916) 445-7933; web site www.cpec.ca.gov.

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A Regional Study of Undergraduate Enrollment Demand and Capacity for the University of California

Commission Report 03-06

ONE of a series of reports published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Summaries of these reports are available on the Internet at http://www.cpec.ca.gov. Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Recent reports include:

2002

02-09 *The Otay Mesa Higher Education Center: An Off-Campus Facility of the Southwestern Community College District: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges* (June 2002)

02-10 *Priorities for California Educational Technology Funding: A Report in Response to AB 1123* (July 2002)

02-11 *Executive Compensation in Public Higher Education, 2001-02* (July 2002)

02-12 *Recommendations for Long-Term Resident Student Fee Policy Framework for Students Enrolled at California's Public Universities* (December 2002)

02-12 *Recommendations to Increase the Postsecondary Opportunities for Residents of Superior California: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to the State Budget Act of 2001-02* (December 2002)

2003

03-01 *A Review of California's Cross-Enrollment Program: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to the Senate Bill 1914 and Senate Bill 361* (February 2003)

03-02 *Admission Policies and Attrition Rates in California Community College Nursing Program: Background and Summary of Findings and Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (February 2003)

03-03 *Reviewing the Community Learning Center – An Educational Center of the MiraCosta Community College District: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community College District* (February 2003)

03-04 *Commission Recommendations Concerning Alternate Delivery Options for the State's Cal Grant Program* (February 2003)

03-05 *Commission Review of a Proposal by the State Center Community College District to Establish the Willow-International Community College Center: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request from the Board of Governors of the California Community College District* (April 2003)

03-06 *A Regional Study of Undergraduate Enrollment Demand and Capacity for the University of California* (April 2003)

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